

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 1, 1865.

NO. 44.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by

A. G. HODGES,
AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is.....\$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up
is.....70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of
trust, first lien of record, on real
estate in the city and county of St.
Louis, per schedule.....189,045 15

Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, se-
cured by deed of trust on real es-
tate.....11,100 00

200,145 15

Loans on policies in force, bearing
one per cent. interest.....174,820 23

Loans on undoubted personal secu-
rity, due within sixty days.....9,425 69

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty
days notice, approved personal se-
curity.....18,900 00

Premiums due on Policies in bands
of Agents and others awaiting re-
turn.....17,855 49

Amounts due from Agents not in-
cluded in above.....1,604 45

Cash on deposit in Banks and in
Office.....5,995 40

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home
offices and agencies).....1,814 02

Missouri defense warrants.....411 08

Revenue stamps.....15 80

Total amount of all assets of the
Company, except future premiums
receivable.....\$ 436,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be recompensed this year,
or added to policies.....4,425 80

Present value of dividends to be re-
compensed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years,
added to policies.....59,012 85

Unmatured interest on bonds and
notes due the Company to reduce
them to present value.....40,413 85

Claims on other policies resisted by the
Company for violation and
fraud.....\$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except
the liability on policies in force,
insuring in the aggregate \$9,257,-
900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS,

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,

Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance

Company, being severally sworn deposes and say,

and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a

full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of

the said Company, that the said Insurance Com-

pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-

DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

of net cash Capital invested as before stated,

of which the principal portion of that invested

in real estate, is upon unencumbered

property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth

double the amount of said principal loans, and

that the above described investments, not any

part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-

dividual exercising authority in the management

of the said Company, nor for any other person or

persons whatever; and that they are the above

described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life

Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the un-
signed Record of Deeds for St. Louis County, —In
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this 13th day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALBERT G.

HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life

Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., in Frank-

fort, Franklin County, has filed in this office

the statements and exhibits required by the provi-

ses of an act, entitled "An act to regulate

Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-

proved March 1, 1856; and it has been shown

to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said

Company is possessed of an actual capital of at

least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as

required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,

as Agent or Aesop, is hereby licensed and per-

mitted to take risks and transact business of in-

surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of

one year from the date hereof. But this license

may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to

the undersigned that since the filing of the state-

ments above referred to, the available capital of

said Company has been reduced below one hun-

dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the

day and year above written:

W. T. SAMURIO, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-

ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mrs. O'Donoghue, widow of the late James

O'Donoghue, the photographic Artist, begs to

inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that

the business heretofore carried on by her late hus-

band will be continued under the management

of first class operators.

The very liberal patronage bestowed upon Mr.

O'Donoghue up to the time of his decease, shou-

thes still to receive and to merit which will be

her constant endeavor.

N. B. Mr. David C. Rowland is authorized to

collect all accounts due the late Mr. O'Donoghue.

Nov. 3, 1865—tf.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their pos-

sessions are hereby notified to keep them confined

upon their premises for sixty days from this date,

under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the less

of the animal found running at large.

July 11—pm. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

MISCELLANY.

KISS ME BEFORE I GO.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

Your path lies now in the gay world,

'Mid scenes of joy and mirth,

Where, in the dance and music,

You'll shine, the fairest of earth.

But mind leads off to the battle,

To scenes of carnage and woe.

We're parting—it may be forever;

"Then kiss me before I go."

You will mingle with Fashion's adorers,

You will dance in gay revels,

While the wind unheeded shall whistle

Around your stately walls.

And those same wild, wintry breezes

O'er my lonely grove may blow.

We are parting—I feel it's forever;

"So kiss me before I go."

You will drink from the fountain of pleasure

Till its sweetness appalls your lip,

Shall blend with the nectar you sip.

The music of harp and viol,

Will no longer delight your ear,

And you'll long for that simple, dear old

strains

Of the songs you loved to hear.

You will sit sometimes by the fireside,

When weary of dancing and wine,

When the garlands are shorn of their beauty

And when lamps less brilliantly shine.

Will you ever then think of the soldier

We loved so long ago?

We are parting—I know it's forever;

"Then kiss me before I go."

From the Springfield Republican.

DEATH OF A FAULT.

BY MRS. P. P. BONNEY.

Everybody said that Captain George Melcher
had one fault, but one fault.

"What, throw the captain overboard?"

A thrill went through the assembled crew, as

if he had proposed murder, and more than

one rough hand went furtively to eyes un-

seen as they pledged themselves to stick by the captain.

That night a terrible storm arose, and for days the good ship

was the plaything for the rioting winds.

Tossed hither and thither, like a feather upon

the vast waves, she was not the unresisting

thing she seemed, for brave and skillful

hands had her in charge. On the third

night of the storm, a gale assailed them,

accompanied by winds that threatened to

cast the ship upon a rock.

"Ask the men about it," said Parks.

"You are right," exclaimed Jones, springing

up.

"What, throw the captain overboard?"

A thrill went through the assembled crew, as

if he had proposed murder, and more than

The Dignity of Labor.

The Richmond Enquirer objects to the expression, "the dignity of labor: in regard to which it has the following remarks:

"Much nonsense has been written and spoken about the 'dignity of labor'—but when every one of God's creatures is struggling day and night to escape from the 'dignity,' it seems mocking a man's efforts to be prating about that which every man is striving to avoid. The millionaire works to accumulate wealth in order that he may enjoy the 'dignity' of wealth—that is to say, his *otium cum dignitate*. That is the 'dignity' that every man is striving for, and not one for the 'dignity of labor.' It is the work of man's life to escape this confounded 'dignity'."

The Baltimore Commercial replies to this sophistry in a well-written and interesting article from which we make the following extracts:

The *otium cum dignitate*, to which the Latin poet aspired, was simply that exemption from the cares of business, which would allow a person to choose the employment that was most agreeable to him, without referring to what it might yield in money. The man whose thoughts have been engrossed solely in adding to his dividends, is very apt to find his happiness in continuing in that occupation as long as his faculties will permit. The man who aspires to enlarge his store of knowledge or to cultivate his esthetic tastes, hails the opportunity of such culture, not as the *terminatio* of labor, but as the *beginning* of a labor the fruits of which will be a delight to him through all eternity.

The invalid as to body or mind, the old and infirm, are of course exempt by the laws of nature from labor that may be unsuited to their states. But to say that any man blessed with brains, prizes the dignity of mere idleness or of mere wealth, is to utter a platitude. To say that any man, old or young, having a sound mind in a sound body, is morally justified in escaping from labor because he may happen to be rich, is to utter a sentiment at war with the first principles of Christianity. The more a man's means and opportunities are enlarged, the more do his responsibilities towards his fellow men increase; the more ought he to become a man of labor. * * *

The poor man must labor in order to provide for his family, or to secure himself "the glorious privilege of being independent." The rich must labor in order to provide for others or to advance the general interest of mankind. There is dignity, or "worthiness" in the labor of each. The man who has not learnt that "we live not for ourselves alone," is still in his moral ruddiment. The man who thinks there is more dignity in leaning upon others, or in running in debt, than in putting his hand to the plow, the spade, or the blacking brush, in order to earn the means of his support, simply confounds transient external show with enduring inward dignity of spirit. The poor sewing girl, "dressed in unwomanly rags, plying her needle and thread," may be cheered and upheld by a conscious dignity, which the idle and bedizened woman of fashion, rolling by in her carriage, would give words to enjoy.

The dignity of labor was well illustrated in the life of the late Edward Everett. Long after he was exempt, not only by large wealth, but by the infirmities of age, and by the honorable activities of his past career, from further toil, he continued to labor as diligently as any mechanic; but it was all for the good of his country and mankind. Look at his labors in raising money for the purchase of Mount Vernon; and, subsequently, for the relief of the suffering population of East Tennessee. He lost his life in the good work of doing for others. To speak a timely word for our Southern countrymen in Savannah, he exposed himself in Faenell Hall on an inclement day, and contracted the cold which speedily put an end to his mortal exertions.

The history of the late Gen. Wadsworth of New York, offers another honorable example. The possessor of millions, and arrived at an age when he might fairly have left younger men the labors of the tented field, he manfully risked life and health in the war, and finally fell, covered with mortal wounds, in the battle of the Wilderness. Was his the kind of dignity which, according to the *Enquirer*, "every man is striving for"? We rather think not.

The late Mr. Buckle is another instance of that divine impulse in men, which leads them "to scorn delights and live laborious days,"—to labor long after there is any mere material inducement for their exertions. Rich and famous, why did he not, in the words of the *Enquirer*, "escape this confounded dignity" of labor? Simply because he was a true man, and did not choose to lay up in a napkin the talent his Lord had given him.

"Let me die in harness," is the prayer of every wise, heroic man.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings, not in figures on a dial. We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

"Laborare est orare," "to labor is to pray," is the old Latin proverb, and it breathes the very spirit of the Christian doctrine. Nature herself, with all her myriad voices, proclaims the dignity of labor. She is continually reminding us that everything within her limitless domain is at work; that every atom and particle of the material world is in a state of constant activity. Unsentient matter is ever preaching to us the great duty of labor. The very processes of decay and death confirm the principle. Shall man, with his high prerogatives, dispute it?

Plotinus, who lived some seventeen hundred

years ago, had more light than the Richmond casuist on these great questions, for he says to us: "Man! of what do you complain? of labor? It is the condition of victory. Of temporary injustice? What is that to an immortal being? It is deliverance!"

Lord Palmerston and the Trent Affair.
The London correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a late letter to that paper, says: Apropos of biography, or the gossip that goes towards making it, here is something that has cropped up about the late Premier, worthy of reproduction on your side of the Atlantic. I quote from the November number of Blackwood:

The first of these occasions was the Trent affair, on which it is now no longer a secret that Lord Palmerston made up his mind to go to war with the Federal States. He had born with impatience the bullying and insolence of United America on many occasions, and saw, with the clearness of his earlier years, that the opportunity was at length offered of putting a stop to this bullying in time to come. The Emperor of the French, equally long-sighted, agreed with Lord Palmerston and had there not been with him in the Cabinet men to whom the thought of war under any circumstances was dreadful, the message sent to Washington would have required a short and categorical answer, because a fleet, equipped for action, would have escorted it to the mouth of the Chesapeake. In the Cabinet, however, there was at that time not only Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Villiers, but Sir George Cornwell Lewis, the most subtle of political reasoners, the most pacific of Ministers—one who could never be brought to see that in the lives of nations, as in those of private persons, there are moments when though it can never be becoming to do wrong for its own sake, it is perfectly justifiable to anticipate others, and to avert an injury inflicted against ourselves by inflicting it on them. We had, when the outrage on the Trent was committed, a long list of outrages to be accounted for. We had been cheated—for there is no other word for it—in the Ashburton treaty. The States claimed as their own territory what they had in their possession the clearest proof belonged to us; and, as if to cap this outrage, the Island of St. John, admitted to be ours up to the moment of its occupation by an American force was invaded and kept military possession of. These, with other lesser, but not therefore, unimportant wrongs, rankled and festered, and the Trent outrage presented such an opportunity as could never be expected to occur again for righting them all by a process which would have benefited the whole world. Had we struck them, as Lord Palmerston was anxious that we should do, the Southern States would have achieved their independence, and become no faithful allies, as well as our very best customers. But a section in the Cabinet objected, Lord Palmerston gave way, and we are, with the Federal victories, conducting, through Lord Russell, one of the most vexations, and the Trent outrage presented such an opportunity as could never be expected to occur again for righting them all by a process which would have benefited the whole world. Had we struck them, as Lord Palmerston was anxious that we should do, the Southern States would have achieved their independence, and become no faithful allies, as well as our very best customers. 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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

Review of News.

Official information from Mexico is that the French have been compelled to evacuate the State of Chihuahua, and Juarez has gone there to make it the seat of his Government.

Gurley, the murderer of McCook, who was sometime since tried and condemned for the offense but managed to escape, has been arrested in Alabama and was to have been executed today. Gen. Thomas, however, has granted him a respite until further facts in the case can be forwarded to the President. Gurley had just been elected Sheriff of a county in Alabama, and by the publishing of this fact his whereabouts were discovered.

John Chas. J. Jenkins has been elected Governor of Georgia without opposition. He has been throughout the war what the Savannah papers call a "conservative secessionist."

The President has ordered the release of Ex-Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, and ex-rebel Secretary of War Seddon, who have been for several months confined in Fort Pulaski.

Eight hundred and twenty-two thousand soldiers have been mustered out since June.

It is stated that John Mitchell was not pardoned, but simply released on taking the oath of allegiance.

The total damage to the whaling interest by rebel pirates has been \$1,050,000. The number of whalers destroyed was 16, and 43 of them were taken by pirates fitted out in the British dominions.

The London Times thinks that the Shenandoah pirates should not have been released without first consulting Minister Adams as to his views of the matter. It does not put any credit in Capt. Waddell's statement to Earl Russell.

The Union Central Committee of Tennessee have addressed a letter of congratulation to the Republicans of New York on the "glorious result of the late State election."

None but discharged soldiers and sailors are to be employed hereafter at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The rebel ram Chickamauga, sunk in the Cape Fear river, has been raised and towed to Wilmington.

The War Department has ordered the release of all volunteer soldiers confined for the crime of desertion.

On Saturday next from 1,200 to 1,500 employees in the Boston Navy Yard are to be discharged.

The official returns of the Pennsylvania election show the following results: For Auditor, Gen. Hartrauf (Union), 238,400; W. H. Davis (Dem.), 215,740. The total vote was 118,562 less than the heavy vote for President in 1860. The decline in each party was about the same.

The Republicans made a clean sweep in an election in Hartford, Conn., on Monday last.

The Internal Revenue receipts on Monday, the 27th inst., were \$1,350,000.

Sir Robert Lush, the newly appointed Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, in England, is an American, and was born in the city of New York, where, until recently, his parents resided.

General Grant has started on a tour through Virginia and the Carolinas.

The North Carolina Legislature met at Raleigh on Monday last. Hon. Thomas Settle, a staunch Union man, was elected speaker of the Senate.

The French Minister at Washington has entered claims for tobacco captured at Richmond.

Another order mustering out about twelve volunteer regiments was promulgated from the War Department on Tuesday last. Most of the regiments are now on duty at the South.

With the exception of the Daily News and Star the London papers generally approve of the prompt, stern manner adopted for the suppression of the Jamaican rebellion.

The Democracy and the Constitution.

The special guardians and expounders of the Constitution now-a-days are the late rebels and their sympathizers of the new Democracy. But the manner of their care for and exposition of that sacred instrument proves their guardianship to be of little worth. Not only is it valueless but absolutely damaging. According to their views, we, as a nation, have no Constitution—there is no foundation on which the Republic may stand, there is no bond of union, there is no national life. They have asserted the sovereignty of a state, its indisputable right to dissolve the Union at will; they have declared that the Constitution confers no power upon the Government to defend itself against internal foes—that a State may raise the standard of revolt and there is no constitutional power in the Government to coerce the State to keep the peace.

Before the outbreak of the rebellion, though it was known to be brewing and its leaders were known, its friends South and North asserted that the National Government had no power to arrest and punish the avowed traitors, because as yet no overt act had been committed. Now, after the suppression of the rebellion, they still oppose the punishment of traitors, either in person or in purse, condemning it as unjust and tyrannical. It is unconstitutional in their view. The war for the Union was unconstitutional; all resistance against rebellion and coercion of seceding States was unconstitutional—so also must be the punishment of any who have been engaged in rebellion. The shooting of the rebel assassin Booth, the execution of his fellow conspirators, and of the Andersonville murderer, and of Champ Ferguson, and Magruder and Sue Mundy, is denounced by the Democratic press as murder, because unconstitutional.

We hear, too, the same outcry against the policy and actions of the Government with regard to reconstruction. It has no constitutional right to impose conditions upon the rebellious States. Those States did—in their own view—secede from the Union, they declared the Union dissolved. Yet for the

Government now to treat them as if they had forfeited a single political right, and to demand of them assurances for their future good behavior and the national peace, is unconstitutional. So also Congress has no right to close its doors against traitors or to prescribe an oath which may effect the exclusion of those who, for four years, have been engaged in an active, bloody rebellion, and who left the National Congress for that purpose.

Against all this censure and condemnation of the Government for its attempts to preserve its existence the Constitution in most cases opposes its plain provisions. In this matter of the Test Oath, for instance, the Constitution makes each House "the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." But the Democracy assert that Congress has no such power. So when the letter opposes the ideas of these new fangled expounders they appeal to the spirit, only to appeal again to the letter or to higher law when the spirit of the Constitution opposes their exposition. Thus according to the *pseudo* Democratic view of the National Constitution it is a mere piece of waste paper—it confers no power either to govern or preserve the nation, or for any other purpose.

What then does their special guardianship of it amount to? Of what worth are their interpretations? They guard it only for party purposes, they interpret it only to suit the whim of the hour. The cry of Unconstitutional is raised against every act that has for its purpose the welfare of the Union, and by those whose purpose has been to destroy it. Traitors and their abettors are not the proper persons to expound the Constitution, and their expositions are not worthy of a thought. For such to proclaim an act to be unconstitutional is almost *prima facie* evidence of its constitutionality. The people should not listen to their interpretations of our national law. On the contrary they should treat them with the same contempt that treason merits.

Secretary Stanton from a Southern Stand Point.

In another column will be found an article from the Richmond *Enquirer* in which Secretary Stanton is praised in highest terms.

The spirit of the article and the circumstance which called it forth but add to the richness of the tribute paid him. And none can read it without seeing the close resemblance there is between the Southern appreciation and dislike of the Secretary and that of the Northern Democracy. Only the Democracy reveal their hate, but have not the manliness to give their reason for it and the candor to show their appreciation of the Secretary's course.

The *Enquirer* bears testimony to Mr. Stanton's unflagging patriotism and loyalty. It declares that he served his country well, with a purpose that ensured success and an ability that won it. Standing off there, in the Confederacy, it looks beyond the smoke of battle and sees Mr. Stanton controlling all the operations for the quelling of the rebellion, in the face of disaster keeping up the spirit of the people, and by his untiring resolution and courage forcing victory from defeat. "Stanton in Washington, co-operating with exhaustion in the South, overthrew the Confederacy," the *Enquirer* says. What higher testimony could be given to the great worth of our Secretary of War?

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In the light of this article can we not account for the Democratic opposition to Mr. Stanton? His advent to power was hailed with delight by this treason-sympathizing party, for was he not one of them? No, he was not, and as soon as that became apparent, he lost the Democratic support. As his blows fell heavy and yet heavier upon the rebellion, their blows fell heavier upon him. Being of sterner stuff than the rebellion he conquered both them and their pettiness. As he moved on to final success he was opposed at every step, and every necessary measure he took to ensure his end—the salvation of his country—was denounced in most abusive and insolent terms. Not once in the whole nation doubted the patriotism of the Secretary or has set purpose to conquer a peace. The Democracy, however, have been undivided and persistent in seeking his removal from office. Because of this? We believe so. The Richmond *Enquirer* in giving its reasons for asking Mr. Stanton's removal now, has given us the key to the Democratic opposition against him. We thank it for this exposition and also for the rich tribute of praise it has paid the character and course of the honorable Secretary.

Official News from Mexico.

Official news from El Paso, received at Washington on Wednesday evening last by Romero, the Mexican Minister, says that the recent movements of the national forces of Mexico compelled the French troops at Chihuahua to evacuate that city and State, and to withdraw to Durango. On the 25th of October the evacuation began, and four days later not a single French soldier was left.

President Juarez writes on the 31st inst. that he was about leaving El Paso for the city of Chihuahua to re-establish the national government there.

England excited over the Chilean and Jamaican news.

Considerable sensation has been excited in England over the Jamaica and Chilean news. According to expressed views Spain must be stopped in her encroachments upon the South American powers. The English do not think it the proper thing to allow that nation to follow the example set her by England and France. It is a piece of impudence for a mere second rate power to tread in the footsteps of great powers of the first rate order. Under cover of Confederate batteries England could legally fit out her pirates to sweep the seas of American commerce, and France could sneak into Mexico. But for Spain to come out boldly and above board as a high-way robber, these petty sneak-thieves will none of it—it is a privilege of the great powers of Europe.

The Jamaican rebellion, too, is unlucky, or rather the violent and bloody closing of it. Just now, when England is giving us wordy instructions how to treat rebellion and traitors—especially how tender we should be towards poor, innocent Jeff. D., this wholesale judicial slaughter of a pack of ignorant rioters is very ill-timed. The arrest, trial and execution by British officials of upwards of three thousand victims in less than a week and packing their dead bodies in a pit "like sardines," without a covering of earth sufficient to keep down the effluvia arising from their decay, will not help to point the moral or adorn the tale of their late discourses to us on the virtues of mercy and love.

On the Spanish outrage upon Chili the Times says the general wish of the leading people of Liverpool seems to be that England should, in conjunction with France and America, take prompt steps to put a permanent stop to the proceedings of Spain in South America, and says measures in support of this are likely to be adopted in London, Manchester, Glasgow, and other trading centers.

The Daily News remarks. The arbitrary conduct of Spain must soon occupy the attention of the great powers of Europe and America. Spain must be taught that the practice of levying black mail must cease.

With regard to Jamaica, the Daily News is indignant at the tone of the military dispatches and newspaper correspondents of Jamaica, which, it thinks, proves that the ferocity we denounce in savages, can take possession of English hearts, and mercy and justice can be forgotten by English officers, as thoroughly as by Indians and Cossacks.

The Times says that the authorities appear to have acted with commendable promptness, in the chief of the rebels having been captured, tried by martial law, and executed at once.

The Kentucky Legislature.

The Legislature of Kentucky will meet at the Capitol on Monday next. It has an arduous work before it in the settlement of questions sprung upon us by the war and in adapting the State to the new circumstances in which it finds itself placed by the issues of the war.

It is to be hoped for the benefit of our Commonwealth, that our Legislators will step out of the narrow limits of mere partisan and sectional ideas and prejudices and act in a broad national view and spirit. The interests of Kentucky should be impartially considered, though not alone as they concern the State. Her position in the Union, her close connection with it must also receive consideration, and the Legislature should do what it can to strengthen the bond which unites the States in one nation, and to remove every hindrance in the way of its permanent prosperity and peace. In its councils we hope all things will be done decently and in order, and that when sessions are closed every taint of Kentucky disloyalty may have been wiped out and her devotion to the Union vindicated, not by words alone, but unmistakably by loyal deeds. So mote it be!

At the same time, by same Capt. WM. WOODRUFF, of Knoxville, Tennessee, to Miss ELLA T. CONNELLY, of Washington City, to Miss BELINDA CONNELLY, of Munfordville, Ky.

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May their happiness be one continual genuine sunshine; the horizon of their future ever as bright as their past; peace and happiness following them through life may an eternity of pleasure await them in heaven.

He says the President lays great stress on the course of Louisiana, and anxious she should take her place in the Union.

The Governor invited the Legislature to unite with the Executive authority of the State in giving fresh evidence that Louisiana determines to stand or fall with John Brown in his reconstruction policy.

The other parts of the message are of a purely local nature.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Jas. A. Dawson, in Frankfort, on Tuesday, Nov. 29th, by Rev. Geo. W. Merritt, Capt. BEN. F. PUMPHREY, of Washington City, to Miss BELINDA CONNELLY, of Munfordville, Ky.

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